SENATE PASSES THE CANAL BILL

Turns Loose Another Flood of Oratory Before Accomplishing It.

HALE ANNOUNCES THAT PRESS AGENT IS LET OUT

Paying Subordinates Higher Salaries Than Department Heads is Criticised.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-The Senate today passed the Panama canal emergency appropriation bill, but the result was not attained until after the debate on the bill had been continued the greater part of the day, to the exclusion of practically all other business. Set speeches were made by Mr. Bacon in advocacy of his amendment requiring estimates for the canal commission salaries; by Mr. Allison, who devoted bimeelf largely to the details of the bill; Mr. Culberson, the criticised the employment of Mr Bishop as a "press agent;" by Mr. Stone, who criticised the purchase of American ships to carry Panama supplies in face of the annunced determination to go abroad for vessels under the conditions then existing, and by Mr. Newlands, who expressed the opinion that the construction of the canal should have been entrusted to the geological survey.

Estimate of Salaries. A substitute for Mr. Bacon's amend-ment, offered by Mr. Hale, was accepted. It specifically requires that Congress shall be supplied with regular estimates of all salaries except those paid to laborers, skilled and unskilled. Otherwise the bill vas passed as reported from the com-

During the debate Mr. Haie made the authorized announcement that Mr. Bish-p's duties as "press agent" would be

Prevent Extravagance.

In support of his amendment Mr. Bacon said that under the present system Congress was deprived of the opportunity for proper scrutiny of the salaries paid to the commission employees. Although there was really stronger grounds for such attempts in the case of the canal employees than in the regular departments of the Government, he said such a course would go far toward preventing the extravagance practiced on the commission work.

Inconsistency of Salaries.

Inconsistency of Salaries.

He commented on the fact that Mr. Shonts's salary was more than twice as much as that paid to the Chief Justice of the Supreme court, and said it was not the policy of the Government to emulate the high salaries paid by private corporations. Even the auditor of the commission gets \$10,000, while the man who passes upon his work receives only \$40.00, and the executive head of the department, the Secretary of War only \$5000. "In my humble judgment," he said, "the man does not live whose personal services are worth \$100.000."

Criticises Engineer's Pay.

Griticises Engineer's Pay.

He said in reply to Mr. Snooner that he thought the \$20,000 paid the chief engineer of the commission too great. I would not pay any of them more than the Chief Lustice is paid," the Georgia Senator declared.

Mr. Spooner expressed the opinion that the President ought to be given sufficient latitude in the matter of solary to secure the best possible engineering talent, saying that the competition among railroads for such talent was such that it could not be produced for small pay.

Mr. Bacon, referring to the payment of \$10,000 to the canal commission auditor, said:

Says It's Monstrous.

"It is perfectly monstrous the subordinate officer should be paid cent more than is paid to the Sec War or to the Secretary of the the head of the financial syst He expressed the op-single Senator would a aries should not be baused to hear from a think otherwise. No rectly but Mr. Galling opinion that Mr. Tarr the Committee on A piled good reasons high salary to the before auditor Debauch

Mr. Bacon high salaries the defalc The Gov

Objects to Cheap Basis.

le not think the canal can be con-ited upon the basis suggested by the tor from Georgia, at least as re-tes the higher places."

e said that he had had personal wledge of the refusals on the part of ineers to engage in the canal work he had understood that Mr. Stevens refused to take the place for less a \$20,000.

Needs Business Men.

It was contended by Mr. Teller that what was needed in the construction of the canal was a man of executive abil-

Mr. Allison agreed that a business man was needed in the construction of the canal, and said he believed that was what the President had in mind when he employed Mr. Shonts.

Merits of Salary Roll.

Mr. Gallinger then spoke on the merits of the salary roll, saying that he had believed that Mr. Shonts's salary is too high, and he was certain that the \$10,000 paid Mr. Bishop as a "press agent" is beyond all reason, "and I hope," he said, "that in due time the gentleman will perform more work or that his salary will be reduced to \$500, the sum paid his preducessor." With these, and perhaps a few other exceptions, he believed the payroll reasonable.

Not Aimed at Bishop.

Not Aimed at Bishop.

Mr. Culberson supported his amendment providing that no part of the money appropriated shall be paid for the maintenance of a literary bureau. He said it is not aimed at any individual, and that he believed Mr. Bishop to be an honest candid and straightforward man and he had found him more frank in defining his duties than either Secretary Taft or Mr. Shonts had been.

Mr. Culberson understood, he said, that direct assurance had been given by the

Mr. Culberson understood, he said, that direct assurance had been given by the administration that the position occupied by Mr. Bishop would be abolished and eith that assurance in view he would at the proper time withdraw the amendment. Mr. Hale spoke of the difficulties in dealing with a sincle position in legislation, and he said the Committee on Appropriations had been a unit as to the undesirability of the system inaugurated in Mr. Bishop's case. He added:

Cut Out Press Bureau.

"I am authorized to state, and I state here, that this view of the Committee on Appropriations and of, I believe, every senator here, that it is improper and useless and leads to no good results, is recognized by the administration, and that hereafter the secretary of the commission is to be given administrative duties so

that the whole machinery of the press intreau is to be discontinued."

Mr. Culberson expressed the hope that Mr. Bishop's salary would also be read justed, but Mr. Hale said he had been given no authority to speak on that point. That would be a matter of future legislation.

Criticises the "Revolution"

Orthcises the "Revolution"

Mr. Culberson expressed the opinion that the mothed of securing control on the isthmus had been "indefensible in law and inframous is morals." He called attention to the fact that, while the original estimate for the complete construction of the canul had been \$184,000,000, there had already been expended no less than \$75,500,000. Of this amount, he said, \$10,000,000 had been paid to the intriguers who, under the shadow of the Capitol in Washington, had planned the Panama revolution,

Not Insurance Methods.

Not Insurance Methods.

Speaking of the salaries paid in the of them were extravagant, but he was not prepared to agree that there had been an attempt to place these salaries on the same basis as the salaries paid by the large insurance companies. Speaking of these companies, he said:

"They are the greatest aggregation of lordly thieves and unconscionable perjurers this age has yet developed.

Invade All Fields.

They invade all fields; they traffic in political influence without regard to party lines, as a merchant with the wares on his shelves. They have invaded the sanctity of Legislatures. State and National, and one of the most humiliating circumstances connected with the whole business is the fact that they found a Democrat on whom they fastened their graft at 25 per cent of the amount required to secure the services of a Republican for the same work."

Gone Out With a Fizzle

Gone Out With a Fizzle.

Gone Out With a Fizzle.

Mr Stone recalled the policy announced by the canal authorities last spring with reference to the purchase of foreign ships to be used in the canal work when they could be secured more expeditiously and more cheaply than American vessels. He based his remarks upon extracts outlining the policy, taken from the Washington Post, characterizing it as one of the leading papers of the country. The policy had, he said, met with his instant approval, but he was surry to say that while it had been "inaugurated with much thundering it had gone out with a fizzle."

He said that the policy of going abroad He said that the policy of going abroad for ships had been based on the theory that there were no available ships to be had in the United States, and he declared that there had been no change in the conditions between May, when the policy was adopted, and July, when two ships were bought from the Ward line at the price of \$1.300.000. This purchase, Mr. Stone contended, had been made at the price given when two vessels of equal capacity could have been bought in England for \$750.000.

Gallinger Explains It

Gallinger Explains It.

Mr. Gallinger said that the English ships belonged to a concern that had failed and were a bargain counter affair and they were disposed of to other parties before the proffer at the price given could be investigated.

Mr. Newlands spoke on the general merits of the canal enterprise, expressing the opinion that the canal work should have been entrusted to the Geological survey, as the irrigation reclamation work had been.

Withdraws Amendment.

Mr. Culberson withdrew his amendment and the bill was passed without division. At 4:35 p. m. the Senate went into eye, cutive session, and at 4:33 adjourned

CHEAP RATES TO CHICAGO

Vin D. & R. G. R. R.

December 1sth-15th Chicago and re-turn \$44.50, final limit January 5th, 1908. International Live Stock convention. Rate oper

M'KINI ND PUTER SEEN

Men Wanted by Government Reported in California.

RTLAND, Or., Dec. 16.—The Evening Bro in today says that Horace G. Mcand S. A. D. Puter, convicted in any last summer of conspiracy to id the United States Government in the constant of the land frauds in this have been seen in San Francisco Onkland, Cal., within the last ten by a reliable business man of this who recognized them.

Kinley and Puter were released after reconviction on their promise to apwhenever needed to testify in the of the Government against Consman Binger Hermann, who is under AND, Or., Dec. 16 .- The Evening

case of the Government against case of the Government who is under gressman Binger Hermann, who is under tradictment in connection with the operation of the State. indictment in connection with the opera-tions of the land fraud ring in this State. The local sureties for the pair assert The local sureties for the pair assert that they were relieved of responsibility for the appearance of the men by Francis I. Heney, who was United States Attorney during the land fraud trials in Green, and records in the office of the Clerk of the United States District court fail to reveal that new bondsmen were secured. secured.

ONLY \$22.50

To Colorado Points and Return

Via Oregon Short Line. Tickets on sale December 22 and 23. Good for re-turn to January 10, 1906. See agents for further particulars. City Ticket Office, 201 Main st.

ISLE OF PINES TALKS WAR Americans Claim Cash and Munitions

Are Pledged.

Are Pledged.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—President Raynard of the late of Pines association, in a letter to the Associated Prove. says.

'The last mail from the United States brought additional guarantees of \$40,000 in cash and of men and all the ammunition needed to defend our rights and uphold the American flag in this isle. This means ever \$50,000 in cash and all the munitions needed should we elect to use force in maintaining the rights of Americans on American territory.'

Secretary of the Interior Andrade when shown the above letter, apparently was undisturbed. He said the United States doubtless could be depended upon to prevent the embarkation of men and munitions of war for the last of Pines. Asked whether he regarded Mr. Raynard's letter as grounds for prosecution, the Secretary said that it was a matter for the courts to decide, declaring that the Government would pay no attention to such statements.

HAMPERS CANAL WORK

Jamaica Imposes \$5 Deposit on Emigrants.

KINGSTON Jamaica. Dec. 18.—The Governor of Jamaica, Sir Alexander Swettenham,
inst night ordered the Panama canal zone proclaimed as a place under the emigrants protection law, under which \$5 deposit is required
from each person going there.
This measure hampers the operations of the
recruiting agent of the istimian Canal commissioners hore. The law is considered haraUnder the came law emigration from Jamaica
to Mexico is practically impossible. Each laborer must deposit \$50 with the Government
before being allowed to go there.

The Itch Fiend

That is Salt Rheum or Eczema, -one of the outward manifestations of scrofula. It comes in itching, burning, oozing, dry ing, and scaling patches, on the face, head

nands, legs or body. It cannot be cured by outward applications,-the blood must be rid of the impurity to which it is due.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has cured the most persistent and difficult cases. Accept no substitute for Hood's; no substitute acts like it.

AMERICAN EMBASSY ENTERTAINS ROYALTY

Brilliant Reception at Which King Carlos Is Guest of Honor.

PARIS, Dec. 16.-The American Emcassy was the scene of a brilliant reeption tonight when King Carlos Portugal was the guest of honor of Emassador and Mrs. McCormick. The Embassy was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the corridors and salons being filled with flowers and plants. The band of the Republican Guard, which was sta tioned in the vestibule, played the Pertuguese National anthem as King Carlo entered, accompanied by Embassado Marquis de Muni and Marquise de Muni and the notabilities of the King's suite wearing evening dress.

The party proceeded to the reception salon, where they were received by Embassador McCormick and Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. McCormick wore a blue and bronned a corn.

King Is Democratic. King Is Democratic.

King Carlos was most gracious and chatted at length with his host and hosters and mingled democratically with the guests. Charlemagne Tower, the American Embassader to Germany, and Mrs. Tower, Count Taronca, Count Arnoso, Capt. Pinto Pasto, Count and Countess Louis Constant-Biron, Count and Countess Jean de Castallene, Prince and Princess Amadee de Brogil, Mrs. Carroll of Baltimore, Mme. Andre and Mrs. Leishmann, wife of the American Minister to Turkey, were among the guests.

Musicale After Dinner.

Musicale After Dinner. After dinner a musicale was given in the ballroom, M. Renaud of the opera-singing and Mile. Le Compte of the Com-edic Francaise reciting monologues. The King was a most interested listener and frequently applauded. He departed at midnight.

DANCING CARNIVAL

American Fork, December 19.

\$1.00. Special train leaves via Salt Lake Route 7.30 p. m. RUSHING BATTLESHIPS

Strike in Royal Dockyard Due to Un-

explained Haste. PORTSMOUTH, England, Dec. 16.—A strike was inaugurated at the dockyard here today mong the men who are building the battleship breadmaught, on which work is being pushed with all speed, although the exact reason for he unusual haste has not transpired. The nen have been required to work overtime, and friday evening the riveters decided that their, so was inadequate and refused to town. was inadequate and refused that their work until their grieching was adjusted. After the delay this morning their chief promised to recommend the reform they requested, whereupon the men returned to their labors. This, it is said, is the first time a strike has taken place at the Royal dock-yards.

Pet Goose Follows Him.

One of the curiosities of Chicopee Mass., is a goose which follows its master all over the city and shows as much affection as a dog. James Elec is the owner of the goose, and it is ever at his heels. No matter how fast Mr. Rice walks, the goose manages to waddle along fast enough to keep up. When Mr. Rice stops to talk, the bird

squats contentedly on the curbatone or slips through the fence into some yard to pick up something to eat. But the minute his master gives a peculiar whistle, the bird is back at his side once

more.
The goose has the distinction, also, of being the mascot of Chicopee's vet-eran firemen, and always accompanies them on their musters. Mr. Rice has made a little red suit for the bird, and he was a feature at the last muster. He waddles along in the parade until he becomes fatigued, and then Mr. Rice tucks the bird under his arm for the

rest of the march.

Mr. Rice and the bird first struck up an acquaintance when Mr. Rice was laid up with a sore knee. He was sitting in the doorway one morning when the goose came lumbering up, peered into his face, and said inquiringly, "Quack, quack?" "Good-morning, won't you sit down?"

said Mr. Rice, and the bird hopped up on the doorsteps. The next morning he made another visit, and then continued them every day, talking more each time, until Mr. Rice was able to walk around the yard. Then the goose beton Star.

HOLIDAY RATES

Via Oregon Short Line.

Tickets on sale December 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, and January 1, 1906. Final limit January 4. See agents for further particulars. City Ticket Office 201 Main st

He Knew Enough.

He Knew Enough.

James Francis Burke, now Congressman from the Thirty-second district of Pennsylvania, in an address to the graduating class of a Pittaburg school, told the following story:

"The president of an ocean liner company was taking a journey across the water, and when the ship entered a very dangerous channel, he engaged in a conversation with the pilot, who by the way was a whiskered old man of 68, with all the appearance of having spent most of his days on the water. The magnate remarked:

"I suppose you know all the danger-I suppose you know all the danger

ous places in this channel?

"The pilot looking straight out into the night, gruffly replied: Nope!"

"You don! said the magnate, very much surprised. "Then why on earth are you in charge of that wheel? What do "I know here the bad places ain't," coolly replied the old pilot, much to the satisfaction of the magnate."—Saturday Evening Post.

Worldly Wisdom.

There is a young minister in Philadelphia who has been remarkably successful in paying off the debts of the
various churches to which he has been
assigned from time to time. A brother
minister, who was laboring carnestly by
means of bazars, fairs and other affairs
to accomplish a like happy result at his
own church, went to him and inquired
the secret of his success.

"And I observe that you never have to
resort to my present methods," he concluded. The successful one smiled, "No," he replied "You s

"No," he replied "You see, when we need money, some good sister suggests a bazar. Then I call on the husbands of the married ladies of the membership and explain to them that in order to raise a certain sum we are finding it necessary to hold a bazar. We have never had to actually bring the affair off."—Harper's Weekly

Demands Heavy Damages.

Richard Jannar filed suit in the Federal court Saturday in which he asks damages against the Daly West Mining company in the sum of \$10.000. Jannar had a leg broken and received other injuries while employed by defendant company and seeks restitution for his injuries in the sum named.

HOUSE IS TIRED OF INSURANCE

Discussion of Subject Waxes Academic and Uninteresting as Well.

FAIL TO AGREE ON THE MATTER OF REFERENCE

Sullivan Declares They Can't Legislate Honesty Into Directors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-The House in dulged itself again today to the extent of four hours of what was many times termed an academic discussion of Federal control of insurance. It was the fourth day of the debate and the interest of members had appreciably diminished Democratic contention for States' rights predominated in the oratory. The Repuislicans who spoke confined themselves incre to the committee reference which should be made of the subject of resurance in the President's message. On this many views were expressed. None of them, however, supported the tending proposition to send the subject to the Ways and Means committee.

The heliday recess was fixed from next Thursday to January 4.

Civil Paysier 14st

Civil Pension List.

Civil Pension List.

For the purpose of bringing out information showing the existence of a civil pension list, the House asked the President for the number of civil employees of the Government who have reached the age of 70 years.

Retresentative Morris (Neb.) opened the insurance debate. He saw objection to referring the matter to any but the Judiciary committee, because in his opinion a constitutional amendment might be necessary before anything could be done to regulate insurance.

Danger to Liberties.

It was pointed out by Mr. Stanley (Ky.) that there was great danger to the liberiles of the people by the constant encroachment of Federal courts on matters properly belonging to State courts. To give Federal courts authority over an insurance contract, which, he said, was the sire, plest contract, would be to set the precedent to give the same jurisdiction to all contracts, which would be the death knell of freedom and the right of trial by jury.

Sullivan Pays Respects.

Mr. Solivan (Mers.) paid his respects to President Roosevelt by stating that he did not believe him infallible, either in his law his State policy or in his recollection of conversation with distinguished

Arguing against Federal control of in Arguing against Federal control of in-sorance. Mr. Suillivan maintained there was ample State authority to regulate le-gal abuses, and, he continued, "neither State nor National Legislatures can leg-islate honesty into a board of directora of high finance, sitting in New York, any more than they can legislate thirst out of the ditizens of lowa, Kansas and Maine."

Tawney Explains Resolution.

Tawney Explains Resolution.

A resolution was agreed to requiring the President to transmit to the House the number of Government clerks in the various departments who nave reached the age of 70 years. In explaining the purpose of the resolution, Mr. Tawney said the information was desired by the Appropriations committee in making up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. He made the comment that under the civil service there seemed to be ample opportunity to get into the Government service, but no way to get out.

The House adjourned at 4:03 o'clock un-til Monday

HIGH-PRICED SILVER

Mexican Dollars Now Worth More as Bullion Than as Coin.

shipment of \$1,850,000 go Mexico last week was attributed directly to the purchase of Mexican silver dollars in that country for export to Europe and the far East. This export of silver from Mexico was the result of the advance in silver, which gave the dollar a greater value as bullion than as coin. In order to prevent a similar outflow of Philippine silver coins, the authorities of those islands recently made it illegal to export Philippine silver coins, thus preventing the withdrawal of the coin from circulation.

The advance in silver this past week to 30%d per ounce in London, and to 66% cents here was the highest price reached by silver since 1896. In that reached by silver since 1896. In that year silver bullion was quoted in Lon-don as high as 31 15-16d per ounce. The highest price since then until this past veek was 30¼d in 1900.

The advance in silver at this time is regarded as the result of legitimate trade factors, rather than of speculation. Until quite recently the speculative activity was chiefly on the short side of the market. The covering of a large short interest has indeed been an incident of the continuous advance of the metal. Apart from this short covering, one of the chief factors in the advance has been the purchases of silver by the India Council. The industrial demand for silver has also grown largely. Trade authorities state that the supply of the metal has not increased as rapidly as the demand.— New York Times.

The Road to Heaven.

Senator Davis of Minnesota told this one concerning Bishop Whipple, the venerable "St John of the Frontier," who served the people long and well. In a passenger coach going into Dakota territory the bishop sat reading the morning newspapers, and in the second seat before him sat an infidel who was loudly proclaiming his antipathy to the Bible and everything believed by religious people. He said that he would dare to meet any prophet, priest or Fope in discussion, and loudly proclaimed. "If I could meet old Bishop Whipple I'd ask him at least one question he couldn't answer."

"I am old Bishop Whipple," said the venerable apostle to the Indians, as he dropped his newspaper, "ask me your question now."

question now.

The fellow was startled, but soon recovered and said: 'Well, bishop, as saying souls is in your line, I'd like to know if you can tell me the straight road to have a series.' heaven?"
"That is very easy, indeed," responded the bishop, with his saintly smile. "Turn to the right and go straight forward."
And there was no further discussion, nor further questions propounded.—Los Augeles Times.

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218 South Main. Honest Work Honest Prices

Painless Extraction of Teeth or No Pay. All Work Positively Guaranteed. 'Phones: Bell, 1126-X; Ind., 1126.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT



To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, will do for YOU, Every Reader of the "Tribune" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Week and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow. Your other organs may need attention-but your kidneys most, be-

cause they do most and need attention first. If you are sick or "feel badiy," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your

kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone. and immediate effect of Swamp-Root is not recommended for the great kidney and dy, is soon realized. It

Swamp-Root will set your whole sys-tem right, and the best proof of this

blad dy, is soon callzed. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

53 Cottage St., Melrone, Mass. Dear Sir Ever since I was in the Army. I had more r less kidney trouble, and within the past car it became so severe and complicated that suffered everything and was much alarmed— I suffered everything and was fast leaving me, my strength and power was fast leaving me. I saw an advertisement of Swamp-Root and wrote asking for advice. I began the use of the medicire and noted a decided improvement after taking Swamp-Root only a short time. I continued its use and am thankful to say hat I am entirely cured and strong. In order o be very sure about this, I had a doctor ex-mins some of my water today and he pro-ounced it all right and in splendid condi-

I know that your Swemp-Root is purely table and does not contain any harmful drugs.
Thanking you for my complete recovery and
recommending Swamp-Root to all sufferers,
I am."
Very truly yours,

swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but it promptly cures kidney liver and bladder troubles, the symptoms of which are—obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, larne back dizziness, poor digestion, sleeplesaness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to backidney trouble, skin cruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease. If your water, when allowed to remain

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores the world

EDITORIAL NOTE.—In order to prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root, you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Klimer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Salt Lake City Sunday Tribune. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.

IDAHO IS PROSPEROUS

Fred W. Gooding Speaks in Glowing Terms of Gem State.

Terms of Gem State.

Fred W. Gooding, president of the Idaho Wool Growers' association and brother of Idaho's chief executive, was in the city last evening, registered at the Wilson. To a Tribune representative he stated that the wool-growers had held a very successful convention of two days and which had closed a few days ago. Among many of the matters considered and acted upon was the appropriation of \$15.000 for the building of a salt refinery hit the association's plant on the shores of Great Salt lake, west of Ogden, upon the line of the Southern Pacific company's Lucin cut-off. The management of the same was left in the hands of President Gooding and Directors Philbrick and Douglas of the company. Plans for the refinery are now being submitted. In speaking of the sheep industry in Idaho, Mr. Gooding stated that a large number of sheep were shipped to the Missouri river markets during the past year; that many were shipped to the feed lots of Colorado and Nebraska. Twenty million pounds of wool was shipped out of the State during the past year; that many were shipped to the sheep industry alone would put about \$10,000,000 in circulation in that State.

Continuing, Mr. Gooding stated that indications point to Idaho as being the most prosperous State in the Western country, with the irrigation projects completed and under way, for there is the land and plenty of water and all there remains is the storing of the latter.

Mr. Gooding states that a committee, of which he is chairman, will leave for Washington the early part of January, to urge Congress to amend the twenty-eight-hour law in the transportation of stock to the markets and make it thirty-six hours. By this change it is contended that stock can be put on the markets, with only two or three unloadings, where as at present it is necessary to unload and load the stock about five or six times. He stated that it is hoped that every Western State will have a representative in Washington to urge action upon the amendment.

MAILS CHEAPER BY WEIGHT

Marked Discrepancies Shown in Ocean Mail Service.

Mail Service.

WASHINGTON Dec 16.—According to the annual report of the Superintendent of Mails, it cost the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, \$421,630 more for ocean mail service under the contract system than it would had the mails been transported and paid for by weight. The most disproportionate cases, the report shows, are those embracing the routes between San Francisco and Tahiu and New York and Havana.

In the former instance the cost was \$12,120 for carrying mails which, if paid for by weight, would have been but \$1153, while it cost to transport the mails to Havana \$11,518 which if paid for by weight, would have been but \$1239.

One Favorable Case. One Favorable Case.

In but one instance is it shown that the contract system worked advantageously to the Government, and that was on the New York and Southampton route, which cost \$563,688, whereas it is stated had it been paid for under the system of weights, it would have involved an expenditure of \$119,748 additional.

undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settiing or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

mp-Root is purely vegetain any harmful drugs,
complete recovery and
Root to all sufferers,
ry truly yours.

I C RICHARDSON.

Now as to the great gospel of flannel

Let us clearly understand that the indis-

The "Gospel of Flannel."

pensable character of any garment worn ext to the skin is that it be absorbent It does not matter where the warm-that is, badly conducting-layer is placed, so long as the layer next the skin is absorbent. This property depends not upon the material, but upon its texture; and wool many be woven into non-absorbent form while other fabrics may be woven into perfectly absorbent forms; differen while other fabrics may be woven into perfectly absorbent forms; different makes of cotton wool vary widely in that regard, as every ourgeon knows. There are fiannel garments which are totally unfitted for wearing next the skin or anywhere else, since they are almost as incapable of absorbing moisture or of permitting ventilation as is India rubber. These facts are beginning to be recognized, and I could name quite a dozen firms which now make a point of supplying linen, silk and cotton undergarments which are perfectly absorbent and far hore comfortable than wool to sensitive skins. Cricketers, too, are learning rightly to appraise the virtues of fiannel, and nowadays one sees relatively few fiannel.

nowadays one sees relatively few flannel, and nowadays one sees relatively few flannel shirts in the field, their place being taken by lightly woven and often perforated linen or cotton shirts, which are better in every respect.—Pall Mall Gazette. No Hope for Him There.

The "old man" addressed the following letter to his son, who was about to stand a civil service examination for a Gov-ernment position:

ernment nosition.

"Dear Bill: It ain't a bit o' uze o' you goin' up agin that civil service business, in my opinion it's a one-sided affair altogether. Why, they'll turn you down if you don't know 'rithmetic, an' they'll even rule you out if you're a lectic short on g'ography an spellin! Take my advice an' stick to yer trade of lawyer before a jury of yer peers, an when that falls you kin go to teachin' school."—Atlanta Constitution.

GOLD SEAL

pecial Dry

Lange of

ELIOT DEFENDS IN

Declares Doctrine of Labor Exclusion Is manly.

SAYS DANGER DOESN'T LIE IN LABOR COL Should Have Confidence

Superiority Over Oth Races. BOSTON, Dec. 16.-In an ad-

fore the Economic club of Bool

night, President Charles W.

Harvard, speaking on "Imm said: "It is the labor unions who t doctrine of contract labor That is the source of all the along these lines. The America have got into the good trades keep out all the new comers for

trades. "Mr. Gompers, the other day York, opposed the admission of students and educated and other ers on the ground that Chine might smuggle themselves i country in that disguise.

Not the Real Danger, He Big "I want to protest against t of argument, that we should tr out new arrivals because our would be reduced. That is not would be reduced. That is not danger. Have wages fallen in fifty years or risen? Yet imp have been coming by the million laboring class—if I may use term—hold a very unmanly about the new-comers. They be confidence enough in their own ority resulting from their own tages. We ought to have a p confidence from our own experthis soil of the trustworthy of freedom for every man.

freedom for every man. Not a Restrictionist "I am no kind of a restriction anybody either in education, or immigration. We are all of ty content with the results of the gration of the last eight genera, has been the source of our civiand of our ideals. The only doubt about the present imm

doubt about the present imm contrasted with the former is t "Are the races that are com as sound physically, morally as tally as the races that have con 1612? There is a good deal of n religious prejudice in the matte say: 'Can we digest this mass main Catholics?' Well, we have man "atholics?" Well, we have ed many millions of them a have turned out humane, excell zens. What race have we digest more difficulty than the Irish? President Roomevelt there a strains of blood, one Dutch i

other Irish

Defends Yellow Race. "What shall we say of the race? Last week in New York tempt was made to draw a co distinction. The labor or nounced the Chinese and Japa plying that these races were ph mentally and morally differ from us in such a degree th could not be lived with—all we know about a race is, can we it? A minister who had lived replied that that nation had pr

high civilization when the and every man in the room were fur clothing in the wilderness.
"We have had an excellent of ity to see what the Japanese

See what an exhibition they has us in physical strength and P their mastery of the art of war. Teach English How to Fi "They actually taught the how to fight a naval battle. No the world ever made such in preparations for battle as the of Togo's fleet. And witness lectual insight in the conduct

struggle and the moral qualit conclusion. "Yet we have the insolence ceive of excluding Japanese for country because of their inferior to contract labor, the law cann forced, never has been enfo never ought to be enforced.

Can't Be Deprived of NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The division of the Supreme cour-down a decision yesterday hold man cannot be deprived of his though some one else has alre-

Sympathetic.

Among our circle of friends a very warm supporter of the A. who, though earnest and sometimes bored by overzent traps to lead her into an adrithe evil in animal nature, but managed to make out a good dumb friends. One day we found in the company of a bay we found in the company of a bay we found it was a dreadful story in a newspaper, of a bay who literally eaten alive by a large clous cat We gave her the clip watched with satisfaction gather in fier eyes as she read got her now!" we murmured, tryly Finally she looked up, an held our breath to listen to her She spoke in heart-broken "Think!" she said, "just thank gry the poor cat must have bee per's Weekly.

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